NEW YORK HEIGHD, MONDAY, FREEHARY 25, 1881.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Very Late from Yokahama and Kauagawa, by Pony Express, via San Francisco.

ANTICIPATED WAR WITH THE JAPANESE.

THE PRUSSIAN TREATY NOT YET SIGNED.

The Trouble with the French, English, Prussians and Americans.

Our Yokahama Correspondence. YOKAHAMA, Japan, Dec. 29, 1860.

Asiatics-The Causes Thereof-If the Prussian Treaty be Settled at All, How it Will Have to be Accomplished, &c. Matters here are in a very bad state, Lean assure youa war or a fight being certain between the Americans English, French, and, in fact, all the European residents on the one side, and the Japanese on the other. The cutting down of the French Consul General's butler by Japanese, in the manner they did, has excited the most deadly hatred-they are sworn to have revenge The French Consul has removed from Jeddo down Kanagawa, being afraid to reside there any longer. The Americans are determined upon having a fight. Every one here carries his sword and revolver whenever he goes out after dark. There is no doubt but the French and English are going to compel Japan to give Prussia treaty, which certainly would not be granted without

the English residents and Mr. Alcock, the British Minister, and Captain Vyse, the Consul. Neither of these genmen dare go into the street alone after dark, aithough they both carry pistols. They appear to be universally disliked, although both are of high standing at home.

Our Kanagawa Correspondence.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Dec. 29. 1860.

The Shooting Case—Preparations for Blowing up the Governor's Palace—Sentence of Moss—Feeling am my the English—Dislike of their Minister and Consul—Minister Threatened-Criminal Prosecution-Moss' Case to be Sent Merchants-Hard Times-Rusiness Bull-Building in Yokahama-American Gold Worth Nothing-Arrival of Part of the Allied Fles-Eleven Men of War in Port More to Arrive-Prussian Treaty not Signed-Assistance culty-Japanese Embassy to England to be Taken in an American Man-of-War, dc., dc., dc.

The English and Japanese shooting case - Moss and the konine-in which the latter was mortally wounded. closed in the Consular Court on the 20th inst. The sen ence of Mess was:-"Three months imprisonment in he Majesty's jail in Hong Kong, to pay \$1,000 to the wounded man, and costs of court and deportation from Japan. Costs of court \$60.

As the account of this affair has been fully reported three weeks ago, but being anticipated by this, which goes to San Francisco in the bark Daniel Webster, and from thence by pony express home, I will simply men tion in this what Moss' offence was.

On the 15th of the Tenth Japanese month (27th of November), a man named Moss, an Englishman, accompanied by a Japanese coolie, went out gunning back o on his way home, the coolie, having it on his shoulder. passed through Kanagawa. They were seen by the Mayor who sent some police officers to learn Moss' name, in order that he might report him to his Consul for breaking the game law and have him punished.

Moss refused to give the officers his name or have any thing to say to them. The officia's went directly back and told their master, who, accompanied by the yaskowine went up to Moss and demanded his name, who still refused to give it, whereupon they undertook to acrest Moss, and in doing so the yackonine was shot, the charge passing through his side, and through his arm near the shoulder. Moss was seized by a party of some dozen or fifteen anese officers and carried off and kept twenty-four hours in prison. Whilst there he got word to his Consul, Captain Vyse, but who was unable to find him after having

heard he was in prison.

Captain Vyse is H. B. M.'s Acting Consul of Kanagawa, who, after repeated efforts to find Moss, but failing in ing so, went to the Mayor, Hosokoora Kinsymon, to find where Moss could be found, but was distinctly told by his Honor that he knew nothing of him. At the same tin he was confined not one hundred yards from where they were standing, and the Mayor's interpreter had just re

This was about two in the morning. At ten Captain V.vse, accompanied by the Commodore of the Prussia fleet, then lying in harbor; Baron Bennett, the Commodore's brother-in-law, and Mr. Bush, a merchant of this place, called on the Governor, and told his Excellency Moss was given up by two o'clock next morning that he would "blow up the palace."

There being at the time no English men-of-war in port or any means of forcing an obeyance of the order, Compodere Sunderwell, of the Prussian fleet, kindly placed at boats, and as many howitzers, with orders to "take Moss wherever he was to be found." These were the Commodore's orders. Four boats, forty marines and two lieutenants and two howitzers landed that night at ten c'clock near the Custom House, on the Kanaga va

Everything was arranged on board the Arcona, the Commodore's ship, between the men and the marines on shore, about signal lights, in case Moss was found by a certain hour, or whether the remaining force (nixty

Like the case at Pekin, the Japanese came forward time to save the Governor's quarters, which they did at half-past twelve, and told where Moss was to oe found, but not till all the arrangements had been made for com-

paling the Japanese to give him up.

Moss was indicted and tried in the Consular Court here in Kanagawa. Captain F. Howard Vyse, British Consulerson, J. B. Ross and E. Clark, three respectable Paglish merchants of Kanagawa, the latter belonging

to the house of Dent & Co., composed the court. The trial lasted several days, and excited a great deal of bitterness and angry feeling among all classes of Euro-

There were thirteen Japanese witnesses who testifed on the part of the prosecution, and nearly as many Euro-

Moss was defended by Cooper Turner, Esq., Crown So-Seitor and Queen's Proctor of Hong Kong, who undertook the defence at the urgent solicitation of many English residents here, because they wanted fair play-to see the rights of Englishmen fairly and legally tested according

to the treaty. Moss summed up his own case, if summing up it could be called, and he is considered to have paid dearly for his

It was not only foolish, but in the highest degree dis-

curteous in Moss to take the case out of his counsel's hands in the way he did. the summing up consisted wouldy in pitching into the

British Minister and the Council, contradicting the witnesses who had testified against him calling on the Court to decredit all they had sworn to, and to believe all of defendant's story. The indictment charged Moss with committing three orkning acts, upon all of which he was found goilty.

The testimony closed several days before the case was summed up and the opinion of the Court publisly known all except the sentence, which was announced on the 20th I forwarded it by steamer to shanghae for the New Yose HERALD. The steamer left here on the 17:ht

There being no unanimity between the Consul and to Assersors as to the verdict, the case was referred to hi Excellency Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Minister at Jeddo. The case, having been carefully reviewed, was returned sostaining the Consul's sentence and adding three month imprisonment. The opinion of the Assessors being a most unanimous that Moss did not tire the gun, that the gun exploded arcidentally, that he did not know the men who came to arrest him were officers, that he was justified in pointing the gun, that he was ignorant of the game law, that he was not aware he was doing anything wrong, &c., &c., the defendant was acquitted of every charge against him by the Assessors, and, by the Consul found guilty of them all. The sentence was anticipated, it being predicted, from the commencement of the trial. from the fact that the Consul and Minister were both opposed to Moss-this being the charge made by the English

The fine of \$1,000 was paid over under protest, in order that Moss might appeal to the Queen. The British Minister is threatened with criminal prosecution before the Governor of Hong Kong, for adding to the Consul's sentence the imprisonment, which some of Moss' friends

pretend was a criminal act on the part of his Excellency. Moss, as soon as the sentence was read, was escorted by a detachment of marines from her Majesty's steamer Pioneer, on board ship. in which he will be carried to

Hong Kong in the course of a couple of weeks. The quarrel between the British Minister and Consu and the English residents here has reached fighting pitch; all intercourse is suspended, and the only thing one hears now in the street, the counting room or bur

The order lately issued by the Consul against carrying drearms during the daytime is disregarded. A meeting f Englishmen was called soon after the order was is sued, and resolved that they "would carry revolvers," netwithstanding their Consul had forbidden their doing so. At the Consular Court at the trial of Moss. English men went there as witnesses, every man carrying his re volver strapped to his side. Within a few days the Min ister has issued an order making it a crime, punishable with deportation from Japan, for any English subject to

Michael Moss, the prisoner, has a house in Yokahama where he has been permitted to come during daytime inder the escort of marines, but goes on board each

The prisoner is an English Jew, about twenty-four years of age, a native of Jamaica, and left there when only a year and a half old. His father, it is said, i Michael Moss, of Lombard street, London, a rich broker and coionial dealer, and a friend of the Rothschilds. His case, it is said, will be brought into Parliament and there

Everybody is complaining of the Japanese Custom exacting every day-that it takes from a half to a whole day to get the smallest article passed.

Itzebues are worth forty cents, or at least two and one-third are only given for a Mexican dollar. Formerly three itzebues were given for a dollar. This is causing a row. Everybody is down on the Japanese for such swindling as this. American gold is worth nothing—nobody will take it for more than sixty-five cents on the

Only part of the Allied fleet from the Petho has arrived which is expected here to spend the winter. The steamer Granada, belonging to the Peninsular and

Oriental Company's line, arrived here on the 17th, five The Granada brings twenty five passengers and a

large letter mail, which had been due for a long time. Among the passengers were Lieut, General Sir Hope Grant, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the land forces in China, accompanied by Lady Hope Grant and the follow-ing military staff — Captain Grant, A. D.C.; Major Sarel, A. D.C.; Major Wilmot, Lieut. Colonel Wolsley, Major Reboul, Captain Biddolph, Military Secretary.

The Grapada was one of the Peninsular and Oriental

company's steamers chartered by government for carrving troops to China. She left Hong Kong last June. chartered specially to carry Sir Hope Grant and suite to the Peiho, where she has been ever since at his special command. The Granada left the Peiho for Shanghae on the 10th of November. She will leave here to-day, with the same party she brought, for Shanghae and Hong Kong. Sir Hope Grant and party returned from Jeddo yesterday, where they went to spend Christmas.

The following vessels of the French and English fleet are now in this port, which they will make their winter

miral Jones, flagship; Encounter, Captain Dew: Scout, Captain Corbett: Pearl, Captain Borolus. The last three are twenty-one gun corvettes. There is also the Pioneer The French bave the frigate Renommee, fifty-two guns,

guns. Several more ships are expected. The Prussians have two frigates, Thetis and Arcona,

The Dutch have one brig, twelve guns, and the Japanese the war steamer Cundinmarruh and the yacht steamer

Victoria, given them by the English government. Two English, two French and two Prossian men-of-war went to Jeddo on Monday.

The Prussians are trying to get the English to assist them in getting a treaty with the Japanese, who are very much disposed not to give them one. Our Minister, Hon, Townsend Harris, has been in structed by the President to interpose his friendly offices

so far as it would be proper in assisting the Prusslans. What the French are doing at Jeide no one knows there are all sorts of rumors affont, the principal one is that they have gone to Jeddo to demand satisfaction for the assault committed last fall on the servant of M de Bellecourt, the French Consul General. M. Bellecourt has demanded ten thousand dollars for his servant being cut down, and he is determined upon having it. Th Peninsular and Oriental Company have recommenced running steamers between here and Shanghas twice a month, to connect with the mail line for England and overland. This arrangement formerly existed till the teamers were bought by the government for transports after the commencement of the China war. Since then till now, there has been no regularity or certainty about sending or reselving letters; we had to depend on sailing

The Japanese government is going to send an embass; to England next summer, inquiries having been made of the American Minister whether American officers to man and navigate a steamer there and back could be

could be had for the purpose.
Inquiries have been made, also, about the cost of ouilding a man-of-war steamer of 2,000 tons, and fitting her out, all except her armory. In all probability some of our New York shipbuilders will have a job in the course of a few months for building a steamer for the

About the only thing doing now is building, which is going on at a rapid rate. Business of all kinds is dull. The Japanese have to bear the blame for the dull times l occasionally meet with some of the Japanese Embass; who came home in the Niagara. On Christmas, Youlds, the botanical artist and landscape painter, called on me and spent an hour talking about America. Yosida has been here for several weeks; he is Vice Governor of Ka-

States, or, as he was generally called, "Densor or Adviser." has been recently appointed one of the Governors now in the office of the Minister of State, at Jedio. Mr. Harris sees these goutlemen whenever he has an au

The weather here is cold, like that in New York: the tay after Christmas we had a severe snow storm. Ve winter months. The brig Lanarick, belonging to Jac tine, Mathewson & Co , has just arrived from Shacghae oringing California papers of the 11th of Ostober. papers were brought from San Francisco to Hong Kong o the ellpper Storm King, and from thence to Stanghas

A large American ship from Hong Kong, with copiles. ound for San Francisco, has been lying outside in sight land all day. She has spring aleak, and was, when nesed by the Lanarick, in a sinking condition. The reach frigate is still at Jeddo. The other has left for lagasaki for more force to come up. This movement suses considerable uneasiness among the Japaness offals. The Frenchman, whose house was broken into last eck and \$2,100 ctolen by the Japanese, has been paid ick the whole of it. The Japanese government thought

I have just seen a paper circulating among the English residents here, calling upon all Englishmen to meet

Monday, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the circular issued by her Majesty's Consul in reply to the etter sent him concerning the game laws.

Her Majesty's subjects had better stop where they are the quarrel has gone far enough; otherwise they may find Japan, and obliged to leave suddenly in a man of war, leaving behind what little property they had scraped

The Daniel Webster does not sail till morning. The steamer Granada, with General Hope Grant and staff sailed this morning at daylight.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Dec. 30, 1860. The Visit to the Coquimbo-State of Affairs Therein-Slo

Vessels Palaces Compared Therewith, dc. I have just returned from a visit on board the Coquim bo, the coolie ship reported off the harbor in distress. She came into port last night, and to day a survey is be ing held by General Dorr, American Consul, two ship cap tains and a ship carpenter. What their decision is has not been formally announced, but it cannot be anything

The ship Coquimbo, Captain Thomas Knipe, left Hong Kong October 27, with three hundred and fifty five Chi ese coolies en board bound for San Francisco. On December 18 she sprang aleak during a heavy storm, and

now, she only makes one inch an hour. There are three hur dred men and boys, forty-nine wo sen and girls-four females and two males having died on the passage. Besides the coolies, she has as ourgo 150 tons ballast, 150 tons granite, 500 tons of rice, sugar and

teas, and \$30,000 worth of opium.

The Coquimbo belongs to Boston, and is owned by Adams, Blinn & Co., of San Francisco, and judging by her model she must have belonged to the old antediluvian school of clippers, her bow being about as blunt and as clumsy as ner stern. She measures 750 tens, but carries more than double this amount. On the sixth day out she sprang aleak, and made, as the mate called it, 60 strokes an hour. She has been making, since December 18 at the rate of 3 600 strokes, which is the utmost capacity the ship can work. This barely cept her affoat till getting into port. She has been forty gight days without one hour's fair wind. On the 21st November she experience i an awful storm which lasted wenty-four hours. All on board expected to be lostone man was lost overboard. A few days after, in the China Sea, she experienced another terrible gale, which carried away all of her best sails. Soon after another rale came on: the ship rolled so heavily that every moment she was expected to go down. The hatches were all battened down, the women were all taken into the cable, and the masts were expected every moment to other terrible gale came on. All hands were called, but the wind blew so hard and increased so rapidly it was impossible to take care of the sails. Nearly every sail was blown away. The captain, mate and sailors have been at work fifty hours without sleep; the ship was only kept from sinking by the coolies working the pumps, and she is only kept up now by their assistance. The sight on board, in going down into her held forward, is the most horrible, beastly of anything which my eyes ever beheld, or my imagination ever conceived of. Slave pens, rice fields, or anything which mortal eyes ever gazed upon on the American continent, no more compare with it than the parlors of the metropolitan do with a nigger

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

News to-day from the South indicates decisive move ments this week at Forts Sumter and Pickens. The indianapolis speech of the President elect is viewed as a declaration of war, and the only question now at Mont age. President Davis will at once assume command of the troops of the Confederate States in person. Genera Twiggs, it is understood, has been ordered to take command at Charleston. Ample arrangements have been now made, and the word only is wanting from Mont gomery to commence the assault.

Three thousand troops are believed to be now en route or Pensacola. They are expected to arrive on Wednes day next. This week will develope some stirring inci-

It has been reported all day that the President has in telligence from Charleston to the effect that Jefferson Davis had arrived there and was arranging to attack Fort Sumter. I am authorized to state that there is no shadow President has intelligence as late as the 22d inst., and that all was quiet.

The President has also despatches from Major Anderson to the 22d. He makes no mention of his being sick, and reports everything tranquil. He is allowed to receive marketing and other necessaries, and has all the inter-course with the city of Charleston which he requires. Capt. Hazzard arrived here this evening from Pen

acola, having left there on Thursday. He reports matters quiet, but says he does not know how long they vill remain so. The ships are still anchored off Pensi cole. There are about a thousand soldiers belonging to

The administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign governments sympathise with the secession movements in the South, I on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the peservation of the eatire Union.

TROOP STEAMER SEEN OUTSIDE OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESBON, Feb. 24, 1861. The Charleston Courier of Friday last says that a strange looking steamer, supposed to be the Daniel Webwhich cleared from New York for Brazos, Texas, with United States troops on board, was fallen in with outside of Charleston bar last night (Thursday).

Governor Pickens was promptly notified of the fact, and he proceeded at once with the necessary precau-

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 23, 1861. The Congress held a public session to-day, but the proceedings are uninteresting.

There was a long secret session held to-day. There

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE, RALEIGH, Feb. 23, 1861

The Assembly will adjourn on Monday at six o'clock

Police Intelligence.

A YOUNG MAN BRED A CARPENTER. - John Simon, a young arpenter, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the sum of \$700 from Charles Reltemeyer, of No. 5 Broadway, under the following circumstances .- The prisoner, it pears, called at the complainant's office with a bill for some work that he had performed about the establishwas lying on the desk when the prisoner entered, and was lying on the desk when the prisoner outered, and soon after Simon left the complainant discovered that \$700 had been abstracted from the vallet. To be sure there was no positive evidence against the young carpenter, but Mr. Reitemeyer thought it would be prudent to have him arrested, and made a complaint against him accordingly. Simon, who has always borne a good character for nonesty and veracity, says he knows nothing about the mysterious disappearance of the miney, but he was hold for examination nevertheless.

Decompany Love.—William McKeon, proprietor of a

BROTHERLY LOVE.-William McKeon, proprietor of drinking saloon at No. 171 East Sixteenth street, quar relied with his sister on Saturday night, and came very pear killing her. McKeon called upon his sister, it appears, while he was miox'cated, soon compensation near silling ser. Noncolar the pass and a service pears, while he was intercated, soon commenced to abuse her, and finally, without any provocation, attempted to stab her in the breast with a bayonet. The woman managed to ward off the follow with her hand, bur received a painful wound on the thorn, which may ye prove serious. The assailant was arrested by policeman Barris, of the Eighteenth product, and committed for

More Liour Uron tax Schurch .- Some weeks ago a donestic, named Mary Moran, was arrested on suspicion of stenling \$1,500 from her employer. Mrs. Jano Sparks, No. 645 Greenwich arrest | but the critones being incusti-No. 645 Greenwich arrest, but the evisions being insufficient the prisoner was discharged. Since then Mrs. Spa ke has made some additional the overtee which tend sirringly to orientate Early, and will probably result in her being sent to Sing Sing. The stoless money, it appears, which consisted of a \$1.000 bit and a \$500 bit on the Chemical Bank, has been traced to the possession of the accused by a person whim she employed to exchange the money for her. Upon the arregist of this additional evidence Miss Moran was rearrested and looked up for examination by Justice Quackenbush. MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Cause of His Sudden Departure from Harrisburg.

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Developements of a Detective Officer.

THE FEELING AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.

Rumors Current in Washington City Yesterday.

Mr. Lincoln at Church with Senator Seward,

Washington, Feb. 24, 1861.

There has been a great deal of talk and goesip, arising from the numerous reports, rumors and statementssome of them of the most wild and improbable characterthat have been set affort in regard to the flight of Mr Lincoln from Harrisburg to Washington; and, of course, all sorts of opinions are expressed in re to the startling event. Some persons express their decided belief that the story of a consp.racy to assassinate the President elect is all gammon and moonshine, and they say that, whether such a conspiracy existed or not, Mr. Lincoln ought to have proceeded to Baltimore, in accordance with his published programme, even though forty infernal machines were placed along the route for his destruction. This is the talk; now for what I am informed are

the facts in the case:-Those who are in the secret positively state that for some time past a real Titus Oates plot has been in ex istence against the life of the President elect. The discovery was made by a detective officer, who carefully watched the movements of the conspirators, and communicated the facts to Mr. Lincoln and his party on their way to Philadelphia. It was in consequence of this disclosure that, in his speech at Independence Hall on the following day, Mr. Lincoln made use of the remarkable words, that rather than surrender the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, he would prefer to be assussinated on that spot; and, on his arrival at Harrisburg, he was so satisfied that the plot was real, an I that not only his own life, but the lives of all who would be with him would be destroyed had he gone on to Baltimore, that he determined on the course he afterwards pursued.

All the stories that have been circulated of his having determined soon after leaving Springfield on the step he eventually took, are untrue. He did not know of the plot till he was on his way from Trenton to Philadelphia, when he received sufficient information to convince him that had he gone on to Baltimore, as he originally intended, a catastrophe would have happened equal in intent to the memorable attempt by Fieschi on the life of Louis Philippe by an infernal machine, or the more recent attempt of Orsini to destroy Louis Napoleon in the Rue Lepelletiere.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Feb. 24, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's escapade has been the only topic of con

A committee of one hundred men from Baltimore are conduct. He has but few defenders here and some most ultra republicans are loudest in their denunciations of

The Baltimoreans say that Lincoln have passed through Baltimore in perfect ty and even without insult, and that not only police, but a body of thirty-two bundred men had pledged themselves to protect him. This body is composed of young Union men, who opposed republican ism, but equally oppose secession now. They know the rowdies have had a hand in every political meeting there, and were determined Mr. Lincoln should pass safely They resolved however, to lynch the Baltimore Republicoln, and came on in the special train with Lincoln's family. These committeemen are known, but by no means respected. They desire to make martyrs of themselves, and profess to be republicans in orde to get offices, and would undoubtedly have been handled. I know, however, Litcoln had come on in the train he intended that this committee would not have been allowed on board. So this excuse for riot would not have existed

Opinion as to the result of Mr. Lincoln's flight is to-morrow morning with full particulars. People say they would give almost any price for it to-night, and

The republicans don't know what defence to make whether to say that Pinkerton discovered the plot to esassinate Mr. Lipcoln in Baltimore, and that General Scott and Mr. Seward advised his course as prudential that Mr. Lincoln was not invited to Baltimore; that such demonstrations as were intended in his honor would be of a partisan character, and therefore offensive both to him and to the public, or whether, as some talk to-day, to say that important public or private business require his immediate presence. Probably all of these will be

Members of the Peace Congress say they are glad Me Lincoln is here, but sorry he came in such a manner Peace Commissioners say that matters look more hopeful and it is generally rumored to-night that Mr. Lincoln has get his foot down in favor of a peaceful settlement of

Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, attended the Rev. Dr. Pyne's (Episcopalian) church this morning. Mr. Lincoln sat at the head of Mr. Seward's pew, and his position was such as to make him the target of all eyes in regular worshippers. Dr. Pyne in his sermon passed the present administration with the compliment which it deserved, and invoked the blessing of the Allwise upon the incoming administration of the government.

Mr. Lincoln walked to and from church with Mr. Seward, and en route was frequently stopped and intro-duced by Mr. Seward to different persons. Mr. Lincoln has been comparatively quiet to-day. His catters have been few. Among them were Mr. Seward, Mr. Cameron, Frank Blair, Sr., Lieutenant Governor Goodrich

of Massachusetts; D. D. Fleid, of New York; Senator Ter

Eyek and Representative Stratton, of New Jersey: Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, and Senator Trumbull, o The fact that Seward has taken Mr. Lincoln entirely under his charge, has been closeted with him, took him to church to day and seems to control him entirely, seems to be the only foundation for this rumor, besides

the fact that such of the Peace Commissioners as bave seen Mr. Lincoln seem satisfied. It is said that Mr. Lincoln takes ground that, aside from the salvation of the country, he is in favor of compromise, even in a party point of view, for the slavery not vital to the republican party, which will get along without it, and will be immeasurably stregthened by empromise now, and must exist by other issues here-

Mr. Lincoln was asked last evening by some of the ultra republicans what he thought of the plan of adjust ment as reported by the Peace Conference Committee? He said he had not thoroughly examined it, and was not therefore prepared to give an opinion. If there was no

A copy of the resolution introduced in the Peace Conference on Saturday, was accordingly placed in his possession, together with the other sections agreed upon. and it is understood be will inform his friends to morrow in regard to them. If he desires settlement, it will be made at once. If not, all is lost, and the Peace Conference will end as it commenced. Upon Lincoln rests the hopes of thirty millions of people—peace or war. What

In regard to the Cabinet, the contest between the factions is waxing botter and hotter. In the meantime, Mr. Lincoln is calmly surveying the field, listening after tively to both sides. Cameron, it is said, will be Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding the opposition of

Greeley and the Tribune.

Willard's Hotel has suddenly become a political mart such as was never before equalled in this country. Upon a fair average, as at present calculated, there are twenty applicants for every office in the gift of the President.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

New York and Other Appointments, dc. The following budget of New York and other appoint ments under the Lincoln regime was opened here to day It has been accumulating for several days past, and b

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

There are three candidates for this office:-

1. George Opdyke, a wealthy merchant, defeated reublican candidate for Mayor. Is urged by the Greeley (Tribune), Bryant (Post) and Governor Chase interest Was a member of the State Legislature a few years ago. and distinguished himself for his knowledge of commerce and finance, and as a rigid economist.

2. Simeon Draper, now one of the Almshouse Commissioners, formerly one of the Police Commissioners of the Is urged by Thurlow Weed and Seward and his friends In case of their failing with him, the same interest will

3. R. M. Blatchford, a wealthy Wall street broker, for

4. Moses H. Grinnell, who enjoyed a dejeuner of la for chette with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. G. will probably not accept he office, because he has already a salary of \$15,000 per annum as President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Com pany, and is not likely to resign so lucrative and pleasan tion to assume one less lucrative and surreunded with so many annoyances as the Collectorship

1. Abraham Wakeman, formerly member of Congress an ex-Alderman and defeated at the last election in the Wakeman is an old line whig. Is supported by the Greeley and Bryant interest. 2. General J. W. Nye (who went on the tour West with Seward), ex-Police Commissioner, &c. Is sustained by

2. General J. W. Nye (who went on the tour West with Seward), ex-Police Commissioner, &c. Is sustained by the Seward and Weed interest.

3. James Humphrey, member of the present Congress from the Brooklyn district, and representing New York on the Committee of Thirty-three. Is a fine lawyer and a gentleman. Was defeated at the late election by Moses F. Odell (democrat). Mr. Humphrey is sustained by the whole republican Congressional interest here.

4. Benj. F. Camp, banker, now a member of the Legislature, and a representative there of Greeley.

5. Emmund J. Porter, lawyer, practising in New York, but residing in Westchester. Mr. Porter will be urged by Judge Wm. H. Robertson, one of the Lincoln electors.

NAVAL OFFICIAL.

Judge Wm. H. Robertson, one of the Lincoln electors.

1. Alex. H. Schultz, former harbormaster. Is sustained by Weed and Seward, and is a well known politician in Weed's interest.

2. Augustus A. Dow, defeated for Congress in George Briggs' district, by Filiah Ward (democrat). It is supposed the Greeley and Bryant interest favor Dow.

3. Paniet Ullman, American candidate for Governor, now anti-Brooks. Is supposed to be supported by Seward, Weed and Co., for favors extended in carrying over the American vote in New York State to Lincoln.

4. James A. Briggs, agent for the State of Ohio in New York city, a prominent republican stump speaker fe the last campaign. His claims are supposed to be supported by Corwin, Chase and others of the Ohio Interest.

1. Joseph Hoxie, insurance president, republican orator, buffo singer of Tip, and Ty, tunes, &c
2. Benj. Welch, Jr., Acjutant General under GovernorMorgan, and his appointment would gratify the Governor.
3. Postmaster Taylor, present incumben. Has been a
democrat and whig, and now claims to have voted for

UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT, now held by Capt. Isaiah Rynders:—
1. General J. H. Hobart Ward, formerly connected with

the Governor's staff.
2. Owen W. Brennan, of the Sixth ward, harbormusand enjoying some notoriety for his connection with West Washington market scheme. Is supposed to the West Washington to the Weed's favorite.

3. Paniel D. Conover, formerly President of the Board
3. Paniel D. Conover, formerly President for the East

3. hablell. Conver, formerly Fresident of the Board of Councilmen, stage proprietor, applicant for the East side railroad grant, and Chairman of the Young Men's Rebublican City Committee.

4. John Lalor, clerk of one of the city Police Courts.

5. Justice Quackenbush, one of the Police Justices of New York city.

6. B. F. Mudgett, a respectable gentleman, carries a pold headed cane, and has lived in Kansas.

7. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the New York Police.

1. Delafield Smith, who made the speech to Lincoln at the Astor House. A lawyer, and a prominent republican orator. Is urged by the Tribune and Post people.

2. A. Oakey Hall, formerly City District Attorney. Is a lawyer, and general lobbyist for Weed and Co. at Albany. Is sustained by Weed, Seward & Co.

4. Judge John Slosson, lawyer, recently returned from

4. Judge John Slosson, lawyer, recently returned from a visit to Springfield.

It has been proposed to tender the office to Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.; but on account of his extensive private practice he is not likely to accept it.

NAVY AGENT.

For this rich plumi there are half a dozen candidates. Among them the following:—

1. Francis E. Spinner, member of present Congress, from the Seventeenth New York district. Is an old barnburner, and is supported by Greeley and Bryant.

2. Alfred Wells, also a member of the present Congress from the Twenty seventh district. Is an old whig.

3. William S. Konyon, member from the Eleventh (Kingston) district. Is a lawyer, an old whig, and a pretty good sort of a fellow. He interferes with aboddy.

4. John A. Butterworth, one of the Central Park Commissioners, a retired merchant.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASSAY OFFICE.

1. James B. Taylor, an especial friend of Weed, a retired merchant, and still an operator on a large financial and political scale. Raised a good deal of money for the republican campaign.

2. Wm. Stewart, President of the Board of Supervisors.

3. Supervisor Little, a merchant, and an active repub-lican politician.

will come as near the truth as any speculations yet announced in the same connection:—

1. John C. Fremont wants the mission to France.

2. James Watson Webb wants his old place at Vienna, in place of J. Glancy Jones.

3. Wm. C. Bryant wants the mission to Madrid.

4. Anson Buringame wants the mission to Sardinia, having created it.

6. Alexander H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, wants the mission to Berlin, vice Wright, of Indiana.

6. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, wants the mission to Constantinople.

7. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, wants the mission to

7. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, wants the mission to Russia.

8. Horace Greeley, of New York, does not want, but may be othered, the Consulabily to Liverpool.

9. Robert C. Schenok, of Ohio, wants the Consulabily to Lendon or Paris, but will probably not decline the mission to Mexico.

10. Wm. Fennington, of New Jersey, Speaker of the House, wants the mission to England.

11. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, would not object to the mission to Naples, at present held by Joseph R. Chandler, late editor of the Philadelphia North American. President Lincoln may, however, change the destination of Mr. Raymond to some point nearer the elbows of the Mincio, where his previous experience will be of inestimable value to the home government. Beside, Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, one of the most inducatial republican lenders, and intimate with Mr. Lincoln, well his post.

12. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, would not object to the Consulship to the Hague, a place formerly held by August Belmont, Evg., the rich banker of New York.

13. George-Ashmun, of Masachusette, wants the mission to Mexico. It is in doubt. Mr. Ashmun will, however, have a high and honorable position in Lincoln's administration, probably the poet of Assistant Secretary of State.

The above are a few of the appointments considered

State.

The above are a few of the appointments considered and being now acted upon by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers. Another budget will shortly be opened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861. Political Movements and Prospective Appointments for the District under Lincoln-Candidness for Posts in Mary-

land-Judge Montgomery Blair as Serrelary of War, de As the hour for the arrival of the President elect aproaches, the coteries are beginning to be formed, and the process of farming out the various federal offices of the District beginning. Among the prominent candidates

named for the several places in the District are the fol

1 Hon. Benj. B French, old resident; late whig, demo crat, American, and, lastly, republican.

2 Richard Waliach Esq., old resident; very popular

3. George Harrington, Secretary of the Republican As ociation; formerly Chief Clerk in the Navy Department; removed by Secretary Bancroft, under Polk's administra

COMMISSIONER OF PURINC BUILDINGS. There are about forty aspirants for this post, which is a

There are about forty aspirants for this post, which is a very lecrative and important one. Among the most prominent candidates are:—

1. Captain Goodenow, First Assistant Doorkeeper, formerly a captain in the New York police, a favorite in Washington, and has many friends among republican members of Congress from a distance.

2. George Angus, builder, constructor of the edifice to be used for the purpose of the inauguration ball, formerly from New York, but for the last fourteen years a resi-

ly from New York, but for the last fourteen years a read-dent in this city.

3. Theodore Wheeler, president of one of the republi-can associations in the District.

4. Dr. Megs, new in the Navy Yard at Washington, &c.

200 NAVY AGENT AT WASHINGTON.

Also several cancidates, prominent among them, Mr.

Fietcher, Clerk of the Committee on Invalid Fensions, for-merly from Massachusetts.

DISTRIBUTED.

1 Louis Clephane, Esq. editor of the National Repub-

from neweraper, and a conspicuous and a constitute of the can be piciple.

2 Major den. R. C. Weightman, commander of the District militial—refused to give a commission to Captain Schaelter, of the Riffes, we use the latter said he would not take against his tailve State, Maryland—which refusal was oversuled by the President, and a commission finally forwarded to Captain S.

3. Mr. Coons, e.erk of one of the House committee.

Gen E C Carrington, also of the District military, and half a score of others.

RUNORS FROM a DISTANCE.

The following is a list of candidates named for the adjoining State of Mary and — 1. Wm. B Cole, old line whig
2. Mr. Fartridge, Secretary of State under Governor
Hicks reputy Collector and Surveyor of the Port, as yet

POSTMASTER OF HALTIMORE, Francis S. Cookrag, Lin oln Elector.

Francis S. Cooktrag, Lin John Elector.

UNITED STATES MARSHAI FOR MARYLAND.

Washington Bonifant, Esq., of Montgomery county, formerly a member of the Legislature. Mr. H. was one of the original republicans who went to Baltimore to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention.

MARYLAND IN THE CABINET.

SECRETARY OF WAR—There is but it the doubt that Maryland will be represented in the Cabinet by Judge Montgomery Blair, who resides at Montgomery Castley near Silver Spring, Montgomery county, Md. Judge Blair is a sea of the veterau Francis P. Hlair, Gen. Jackson's old and tried friend. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practised law in St. Jouis, was made Judge, and was appointed by Fresilent Pierce one of the Judges of the Court of Chaims, from which place he was removed by Fresident Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life and mental vigor, an there is no mar south of Pennsylvania who is more devoted to republicanism, or who is more popular among the libertal republicans all over the North and West. He is son in law of the late Hon. Lovi Woodbury, of New Hampebire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congresseand elect from the St. Louis district.

THE FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1561. No community could manifest more anxiety regarding the late movements of Mr. Lincoln than Philadelphia. Its like has seldom been experienced here, even on the most exciting occasions. The newspaper offices during yesterday were thronged with anxious inquirers.

Extras were in unparalleled demand. To day this subject has been the chief topic of captersation, and statements made by prominent members of the republican party justify the belief that fears on the part of his friends of an attempt at assassination on the train or procession at Baltimore was the real sole cause

It was discussed among the prominent members of his suite, when in this city, and measures were taken to guard against such a calamity. The names of General Scott, and Governor Hicks, of Maryland, are prominently mentioned as among those who gave the warning, and Messrs. Judd and Davis as those who acted on it. It is possible that a statement Ito, the public be published by friends to justify their course and to remove from Mr. Lincoln the charge of unwonted Lincoln, at Independence Hall, embodying sentiments equality, is supposed to have more particularly tended to inflame the Southern mind, and is said to have created a unusual excitement at Baltimore and throughout th

New Books. NOTES OF SEA COAST DEFENCE: OR, A BRIEF TREA-Fifteen Inch and Casemate Embrasares. By Major J. G. Barnard, United States Corps Engineers. I vol., 8 mo., 110 pp. Published by D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

This work has just been issued from the press, and, as the title denotes, contains three separate papers on sea coast defence. The first of these takes up the report of the British Commissioners, to provide for coast defence, in which the author of the present work very briefly and conclusively shows that the system recently adopted by the British government is nothing more nor less than an endorsement of the American system of fortification. against which British engineers have so long and persistently contended. The second part of the book treats succinctly of the new American fifteen inch cun canable merits of the operation of this gun, the author, in speak ing of its applicability to repel the advances of in a system to repel these from monsters is not to try to pound holes in them either above or below the water line, but, on the contrary, to stave it the whole side of the vessel; and to effect this object masses of large diameter, such as are afforded by the officen inch gun, are indispensable. The third part of the book, treating on embrasures, appears to be a review of Sir Howard Douglas' fifth edition of "Naval Gunnery," in which the reviewer points out the errors into which the great British engineer seems to have failen, or misthe American system of casemated works. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention the fact that the little volume is from the pen of an American engineer of established reputation and scientific attainments, to bring the work into the category of works necessary to

add to a military library. The Sufferings in Kansas.

Arcusos, Feb. 23, 1861.
The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East in behalf of the destitute citizens of Cansas are those of some of our most prominent citizens:-W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature John A. Martin, State Senator from the Second district; child Mayor of Atchison; W. H. Adams, editor of the Union; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor of the Metho dist Episcopal church; W. W. Ross, editor of the State Record at Topeka; Abel & Stringfellow; L. C. Challie; J. H. Byrd, paster of the Congregational church, and G. "We feel called upon to appeal in behalf of destitute suffering people of Kansas to humane sympathies of the ckilgess of the Fast, and to urge them that the efforts in benalf of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed. Where have

Fast, and to urge them that the efforts in bonals of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed. Stere have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily throughed with destitate men who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear takes of the greatest distress and suffering.

"Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kaneas retarve, had it not been for the generous aid heretoforo tended by the chartable people of the Eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,600 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest a garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind?

The Kaneas Relief Committee reports having received from February 1 to February 14, 364, from lows, Wicconsin, Ibinois, Inciana, Michigan and Ohio, provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,700,631 pounds, they report having distributed in the same time to thirty seven different counties 804,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth county, which has been constantly supplied, according to receips in the committee's books, with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local committee and although the papers and some diffuses of cleavenworth have stated that the country raised a supply, the roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the committee and although the papers and some diffuses of Leavenworth have stated that the country raised a supply, the roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams coming in here for relief. Some men from the back actioments report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation on account of the delay in getting provisions through. Some seed wheat is being received, and the committee are making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. The is most important, as the freet is abo